Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1866. NUMBER 174.

FROM EUROPE.

The Pope, if Forced to Leave Rome, will go to Malta.

THE PROBLEM OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FROM MEXICO.

Report that Maximilian is Insane and also that he will Abdicate in Favor of Juarez.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

Three Robbers Taken from Lebanon Jail and Hanged.

A Chicagoan Murdered and Robbed in Louisville.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KANSAS CITY.

Two Clerks Burned to Death.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS ON HIS IMPEACHMENT.

Triple Murder in Missouri.

General Sherman and Minister Campbell in Mexico.

STEAMER FOUNDERED AT SEA.

All the Passengers and Crew Saved Except Four Colored Men.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Cable—The Condition of Mexico—Rumors of Carlotta—The Royal Commission on the Neutrality Laws—Commission on the Reorganization of the French Army.

LONDON, November 25.—The steamship Canada, Captain Harrington, which left New York on the 10th instant, has arrived out.

LONDON, November 25.—The condition of the Mexican Emperor is the leading topic in England and on the continent.

Private papers say that the state of the Empress Carlotta's health is unchanged.

The Morning Chronicle, of this morning, says the Royal Commission on the neutrality laws will soon commence its sessions.

Lord Cranworth will be President of the Commission, and among its members will be Lord Westbury, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir E. Phillimore, Dr. Twiss and W. H. Gregory.

There are vague reports that the Government proposes to send twenty militia regiments to Ireland.

PARIS, Sunday, November 25.—It is stated that the Imperial Commission appointed to consider the reorganization of the French army will report in favor of adopting the Prussian system.

PARIS, November 26.—The Dusk party have adopted an address to the Emperor of Austria, asking for the restoration of the laws of 1849, and giving notice that the Diet will consider the letter of the Emperor, as expressed in his recent rescript.

By Steamer—Yellow Fever on Shipboard—Cholera Disappearing in London and Paris—The Pope if Forced from Rome to go to Malta.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The steamer Germania, from Southampton the 14th, arrived to-day. Thirty-five cases of yellow fever, two of which had proved fatal, occurred on board.

The cholera is disappearing in London.

During the week ending November 10 there was a reward of £15,000 to Snyder's family for the discovery of Agnes Lefroy.

The cholera is disappearing in London.

The Pope has received from the Empress Zenaide 7,000 francs for the Military Organization Fund.

The iron-clad squadron will sail on the 25th, to bring back the Queen from Nice.

The cholera in Paris.

Cooperage says that the statement published of his death is false, and that the Pope is well.

The secret conspiracy have declared that if the Pope is obliged to leave Rome he will go to Malta. A fleet is ordered to have been notified of this decision.

The Pope has received from the Russian Emperor 500,000 francs.

The Pope's health remark caused to person the Blessing. The King said as a proof of Prussia's friendship for Italy, he would not withdraw his ambassador from Florence, and he had done so accordingly. In reply to the proposition by Prussia to annex Venetia to Italy, the King replied:

Baron Brack will be the Austrian Ambassador at Florence.

JAPAN.—War is supposed to be terminated. The Japanese had purchased several steamers.

The Japanese Government has offered for sale, daily, on gold per ounce. Telegraph communication with Yeddo opened on the 15th. Several days the first portion of the direct line to Nagasaki.

CHINA.—Hostility against the Europeans had attacked no friendly natives.

The Paris correspondent of the North German Gazette declares, in the most positive manner, that the journey of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Italy has no political object. The Prussian Government, adds the same ——— has no ——— in the ——— policy of ———.

Paris, November 25.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The semi-official Vienna papers declare that the Porte has refused the offer of relief in the East, in which it says Austria, Prussia and France had made approaches. The Porte replied with sorrow and anxiety. It is to be hoped that the prudent action of the Powers will prevent scenes of horror which will suffice to maintain the interdict of the Sublime Porte for a long time. It is clear that every Christian country will be obliged to take part in the pacific and charitable measures against the Christian population of the Turkish Empire. America alone, perhaps, is able only to employ earnest representations and friendly counsels, which, however, cannot fail to be listened to by the Sultan and his Government.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec has gone to England in behalf of his diocese to protest against confederation.

Mr. Napier, a cousin of Lord Napier, has bought a plantation in Tennessee for $50,000, in gold, and is stocking it with imported cattle.

The Duke de Mercy's ardent is about to marry Dr. Campbell, who is the son of a Scotch grocer. He will make it handy for Mrs. Campbell.

Professor W. L. Yeomans returned to New York day before yesterday, in the Bremen, from England, where he has been collecting materials for the approaching lecturing season.

A telegraphic despatch from Boston furnishes the following piece of intelligence: "The editors of this place are earnestly talking of running Robert Morris, a negro lawyer, for Mayor for the ensuing year."

Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Senator from Wisconsin, is now in Kenosha. His son will, when he studies herself of the benefits of the Water Cure establishment, she being in feeble health. Senator Howe will, with his daughter, spend a few days at Madison, remain at Kenosha until next Monday, the 26th, when he leaves for Washington.

With the opening of the fashionable season, says the New York Evening Post, an epidemic for the purchase of new watches has broken out. The watches now observable in the great jewelry stores of Broadway, in the dry goods establishments of Stewart, Lane, at the milliners' and maistes makers' shops, and in the dry goods trade, is attributed to the perfectly happy condition of the times. Not since the days of the Crimean war have there been so many marriages, and the consequence is that the fashionable organists are crowding the aid the most famous wedding marches nicely is furnished with abundant gossip, and with unlimited conversation fancy.

Dr. Bernard Bessi, a nephew of the new Austrian Minister, Baron Von Bessi, is a resident of New Albany, Indiana. He served in the war with credit to the service, as Surgeon of Volunteers, and at various times had charge of a brigade. After the battle of Antietam he was detailed to the hospital of his brigade a mansion, with spacious grounds and assistant, becoming as a consequence a great relief. It was not long before complaints was sent to Washington that the fences were being destroyed, the trees barbarously cut, and that soldiers were being buried within the grounds. General McClellan forwarded the complaints to Bessi, asking for explanations. He replied that it probably true that soldiers were planted within the ground, but that as American citizen objected to their dead bodies being buried in his yard.

Rev. Henry A. Neeley, recently elected to the Presidency of Wabash College, Indiana, to succeed the late Dr. Hovey, deceased, is a native of Maine, and was educated by the late Professor Packard, of Bowdoin College, in which institution he graduated in 1850, at the age of twenty-one years. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1853, and was successively settled over churches in Augusta, Me., Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y., and his native county, Kennebec, Me., in which last place he was remarkably successful. He remained there seven years, when he was called to Waterville College, where he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Logic, which chair he filled with distinguished ability for three years, when he was elected President of the College, which position he has filled with great success for the past three years.

Mr. Bonar, of Kentucky, is twenty years old, seven feet eleven high, and the youngest of eleven children.

The Duke de Sacramento, who is now in England in behalf of his claims to the throne of Portugal, is a son of Don Miguel, who died in exile in Austria. He is a handsome man, and is married to a daughter of Prince Metternich.

Mr. Bayne, of Kentucky, is twenty years old, seven feet eleven high, and the youngest of eleven children.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 25.

ABOUT IMPEACHMENT.

The Johnson leaders are beginning to talk as if they believed the attempt at impeachment would really be made. It is curious to note that many who before the elections threatened, while opposed reelection to prevent it, now, even in Johnson States, that they ever suggested the possibility of forcible resistance. Their hopes now appear to be pretty much confined to the chance of their control of being able to make. The position of the Republicans here seems to be that, if after every reasonable effort to conciliate, it shall appear that the President has been guilty within the meaning of the term "high crimes and misdemeanors," that Congress will do even it are duty to the country to put him on trial. A general bill has already been prepared by a leading member of the House, which covers the ground pointed out in regard to such a trial, by providing that any officer, while on trial under impeachment, shall be suspended from the exercise of his office during the trial. Author upon this bill will probably be had, whatever course Congress may pursue toward the President.

THE G. A. R.

The rapidly extending reputation of the Grand Army of the Republic is exciting much uneasiness in Administration circles. The fear seems to be that it will become a powerful element in the Presidential election. A journal which supports the President alleges it bitterly to-day. It says that it is aimed at a defiance of law, and that its only parallel is in John Brown's army, while its impudence far surpasses that.

A BILL OF REGULATION OF TREASURY INFANTRY.

In few completely reorganizing the Treasury Department has been introduced in Congress, and will be pressed upon Congress at an early day. Mr. McCulloch will use all his influence to secure its passage. Its chief will be in a great measure to diminish the sale made of the Department to further political ends, and to make it practically impossible the efficiency of all its branches.

THE ATTEMPT TO REMOVE CHANDLER AND ROLLINS.

It is a significant fact that the attempt to remove Assistant-Secretary Chandler and Commissioner Rollins, and to put Johnson men in their places, had been of such an intense partisan character as to call forth a defiance of both from the bitterest opposition paper here, on the ground that the public service should not be injured by its removal of such competent officers.

PRICE GOODS.

The largest amount of price money paid to one individual for the capture of a single prize during the rebellion, is $67,358, paid to Commodore Palmer, of the steamer Magnolia, for the capture of the Memphis, the share of ordinary seamen in this prize being $1,704.

THE COOLIE TRADE TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Having suppressed the slave trade, the Government believes it can also suppress the Coolie trade. Captain Napoleon Collins, commanding the steamer Kearsarge, sailed for China to-day, and will carry with him full instructions from the State Department to look into the Coolie trade. He will go through examination, report all the facts in his possession, and, with a view to the more effectual suppression of this traffic, Mr. Seward had contemplated sending Mr. Burlingame to China on this business, but, as Captain Collins is a man well qualified to discharge all the duties of such a mission, he was considered sufficient, and his report will be looked for with much interest.

OUR TROOPS IN MEXICO

A telegram from Gen. Sheridan announces that all troops in Texas have been ordered to concentrate at Corpus Christi and Brazos Santiago. Gen. Sheridan will remain in Texas, and will be in command of the Department of Texas. Gen. Reynolds will be in command of the Department of Texas. Gen. Reynolds will be in command of the Department of Texas. Gen. Reynolds

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

AN ILLINOIS STEAMBOAT CANAL.

The importance of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal has been discussed so long and so thoroughly that there is but one opinion among the people of Illinois upon the subject. The necessity of the work, however, been brought to their knowledge by costly experience. The canal as it stands is of but comparatively small value to the public as a means of transportation. The only available means of transportation in Illinois are the railroads, and of these there are now no competing lines. The produce have therefore to submit to whatever extortionate tariff of freights that may be demanded. The railroad combinations are complete, and there is no relief to be had in all parts of the State; the roads running north and south, east and west, have a community of the business, and the rates as to local freights, as well as steamboat canal connecting lake Michigan and Cairo by way of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and the Illinois River at La Salle with the Mississippi at Rock Island, while it would furnish additional facilities of transportation would have the effect of serving as a wholesome regulator upon railroad freights. But even if that were in operation, the existing attention of which there is so much complaint would not cease.

It is proposed to deepen and widen the Illinois and Michigan Canal to LaSalle, with proper turn outs, so as to admit of the passage of first-class steamboats and barges to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. From LaSalle to the Mississippi the necessary locks and dams are to be built on the Illinois River so as to secure a navigation of that river at all times. This canal will be open from April to December, or eight months in every year. It would supply a safe and reliable and cheap means of transportation for the entire crop of the whole region drained by the canal. Shippers of Cairo or further south can not only railroad exactions by sending their products direct from any point on the canal by water, without breaking bulk or reshipping entire cargoes to Pittsburgh, with iron or other freights, can bring that freight to Chicago and all intermediate points at much less cost than it will take for them to pay to the railroads by the way of Cincinnati. The same canal would furnish employment to thousands of men while the construction was going on, and the benefits of the first season's navigation would be astonishing compared with the railroad tariffs of the present day.

This work can all be done for a sum less than twelve millions of dollars; that is to say, the canal to the Mississippi River, and the feeder for $4,500,000, and the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improvement of the Illinois River for $7,000,000. How is this sum of money to be raised? The Constitution prohibits that the State shall contract an debt exceeding $50,000, without submitting the law creating that debt to the people to be voted upon at the next general election. To provide in this way for the amount to construct these works is to postpone any action until after the election in 1862. But that action would be attended with serious embarrassments, and that is the assessment and collection of a tax of two mills on the taxable property of the State, to commence the first year. The people would be willing to this work. Had the United States all other States have, a Board for the valuation of taxes, our system of taxation would be equitable. Counties that are a escape with light taxation, and some above the valuation in exact proportion to the proper property within the limits of the State. In round numbers the taxables of Illinois, under a fair system of valuation would reach $300,000,000, and a two mill tax would produce annually our million of dollars. The Legislature can impose this tax and appropriate the proceeds first for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improvement of the Illinois River; and secondly, for the construction of the canal to the Mississippi River. The two would probably be completed under this process, before we the borrowing system, the preliminary legislation would be opposed by the people. Will this tax be collected? We think so. And that just as the contrary it will be more than returned to the people. The construction of these canals will open at once a competition with the railroads. In Ohio they have two canals of shallow depth and narrow width; these run from the northern to the southern parts of the State. The Legislature of Ohio has been importuned for years to sell these canals to the railroads. The State has refused. It will hereafter refuse to sell them for cash, without charge, on condition that they should be kept in repair, and that the tolls shall never exceed a rate established by the State. Seeing and being pressed as these canals are compared to those proposed to be built in this State, they have served as a regulator of freight tariffs for the railroads. The latter are willing to submit to rates their rates as long as the canals are open to the public, and the consequence is, that there is no complaint in that State. Competition is the only remedy which we can in any way compete. Shipper have a choice of routes, on one of which the law fixes the tolls. Railroad managers have no other route have to make their tolls reasonable. As in Ohio, so will it be in Illinois, but upon a larger scale. A man who has produce to ship, or grain to buy or worth a grain or other article that is to be shipped, pays thereon a bounty to the railroads in the way of excessive charges for freight and fare, or chooses for himself the water route. It would have to pay if the canals were in operation. Let these producers figure out for themselves how much it will take for them to pay to the railroads by the way of excessive freights a sum equal to build these canals. The returns which lie on the line of these canals will not be the only ones benefited. No railroad running in the same general direction or those canals can successfully compete with it so long as it demands an oppressive rate of freights. Water will seek its level. Freights will seek that means of transportation which is the cheapest, and the products of the State will inevitably find its way to the canal, wherever transportation on that canal is cheaper than by rail. The moment these canals are in operation, and as long as they remain the property of the State, and therefore of toll are regulated by law, the railroad managers will have to such an universal complaint from all parts of the State, will be broken up. With these canals in operation, the State will have no difficulty in paying the taxable property of the State, and the burden of the tax to be paid annually

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PLAN.

The Views of Governor and ex- Vice President, in the Senate.

(From the New York Herald of November 21.)

[illegible]

Mr. Colfax's propositions are: First, that [illegible] shall be paid in greenbacks. Second, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Third, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin or its equivalent in currency. Fourth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Fifth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Sixth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Seventh, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Eighth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Ninth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Tenth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Eleventh, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Twelfth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Thirteenth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Fourteenth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Fifteenth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Sixteenth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Seventeenth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. Eighteenth, that [illegible] shall be paid in coin. 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POLITICAL.

General Halpine, [illegible] of the Hon. Thomas [illegible] says that President Johnson [illegible] both Democrats and Republicans [illegible] New York, this winter, is regarded [illegible] with his own (Johnson's) views. It [illegible] Mr. Johnson is decidedly [illegible] in the choice of Thomas [illegible] Democratic papers of New York [illegible] Mr. Johnson, upon [illegible] Secretary of Agriculture [illegible]

Dividend Reports.—Iowa College, [illegible] Dividend of 5 per cent. [illegible]

Mr. Greeley's election, [illegible] along the [illegible]

Democrat Majors.—John [illegible]

The Newspaper Gazetteer [illegible] Chicago, now visiting [illegible] and who will be sent [illegible]

Notes.—He says: [illegible]

Judge [illegible] of Cook [illegible] Democrat, [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1866.

THE CITY.

SHARP JOKE IN THE CHARLTON COURT.—A special order was issued on Saturday for a meeting of the Board of Trade, to consist of the State's Attorney, Coroner and Sheriff, at the Court-House.

CONGRESS.—Governor Evans, of Colorado, has just contributed twenty-five thousand dollars to the Northwestern University, and will soon visit the city for the purpose of delivering a lecture in behalf of the institution.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Robert Robertson, the veteran agricultural editor, has written a novel for the New York Weekly Tribune. The publication will commence in the issue of December. See advertisement in another column.

SAILORS' HOME.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sailors' Home will be held on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

THE "SUBSIDIZED" GUNS.—In our recent notice of the Surprise Gun, the number of barrels per minute was inadvertently stated. It should have read "ten barrels," C. H. Van Ollinda, of Sandwich, De Kalb County, Illinois, is the proprietor of this truly astonishing variety.

DISSAVED.—A span of sorrel mule carriage horses, with white faces and feet, strayed on Saturday. They are four and five years old, and had on halters. A liberal reward is offered to any one returning or giving information where they may be found to H. H. Clough, No. 45 North Carpenter street.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—Gayden's billiard hall, Nos. 79 and 131 Clark street, which has been closed for a few days past for repairs, and refitting, will be reopened on Monday, the 26th inst. The proprietor invites all his friends and the public who love billiards, to call and examine the improvements.

DISEASED.—The continued cases of James C. Alexander and Anna McCormick have been followed to this city some days ago from Toronto by a Canadian detective, for the alleged larceny of a gold watch and chain. They were for final examination at the Police Court on Saturday afternoon. On the opposing to produce sufficient bail, they were discharged.

VESSEL ACCIDENT.—Saturday morning about nine o'clock the tug "T. B. Gardner," in tow of the tug "Crawford," in attempting to pass the propeller "Sardine," collided with the Lake street bridge, causing the loss of her bowsprit, and displacing about forty feet of the railing of the bridge. The accident occasioned considerable delay to the crowds who were waiting to cross the river.

TRUCKS TO OMAHA CITY.—The train of the Northwestern Railroad, which leaves this city on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, will run through to Omaha City. A point thirty-five miles this side of Omaha City, Mr. Brisbois, newspaper agent of this city, has completed the arrangements to forward all newspapers through by the fast mail and to Omaha terms—or without loss of time.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.—Michael Riley, whose name was mentioned in these columns on Saturday as having been released on bail on a charge of false imprisonment, preferred by Mr. Kasbahn, appeared before Justice Bryan for examination. The case was not heard and a postponement was made until noon on Monday next, when the defendant, Riley, will be required in the sum of $500.

THE CASE OF VERPLUS VS. GIBSON.—A notice of this case appeared in our columns some time since, in which a portion of the evidence was stated to be made before Justice DeWolf by the firm of Verplus & Lawrence, commission merchants, New York, against Mr. John M. Gibson. The charges, which were made by the firm in the case, have been reduced to one of simple larceny, and the latter charge will be duly ignored the bill, the charges not being proven.

PARTIAL REVERSE OF A LAW CASE.—On Friday in the Circuit Court, was commenced the trial of a case, "Charles Riley et al vs. Daniel Regan executor, &c." Charles Riley et al vs. Daniel McDonald, and Hiram M. Brewster, for himself. This was an action of trespass on the case, brought to recover the land fronting on North Water street and running through to Kinzie street, being 25 feet on North Water street by 100 feet in depth, in Kinzie's addition. The case came to a conclusion on Saturday, but to have a partial decision rendered next party. Singularly enough the defendant moved for a new trial, and the plaintiff moved in arrest, perhaps, he proper to allow the defendant to plead nisi.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.—The 30th of November is the day set apart by the Sons of Scotia for the worship of their patron saint. The rites and ceremonies of observing such an occasion are many and rich manner, that the festive occasion never fails to awaken in the breast of the Scotchman pleasant pain in them, anticipation of a happy time. The anniversary of the day in this city this year will be seen by the advertisement in another column, the Sons of Scotia, and the Caledonian literary society, who is in charge of the arrangements, have secured the services of the first artists for the occasion. The trouble commenced a little after 6 o'clock, when a shot was heard in the saloon of Mr. Schlapp, numbering from twenty to twenty-five persons. One man commenced to run out of the saloon, followed by John Maloney. Another one followed and struck Maloney, the first one, with a revolver, and then ran out of the door. Maloney pursued the man through the room and out of the door, and caught him on the sidewalk, when he struck him with a revolver, and then ran off. Maloney followed him a square or so, and then fell on the floor.

FROM CANADA.

The Canada Temperance Act.

Toronto, November 24.—The Canada Temperance Act was continued until December 31, for further consideration, by the Senate.

THE ADVENTURESS CASE.—With reference to the advertising cases referred to several times in our columns, we clip the following from the St. Louis Democrat of November 20th, relative to the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday the complaints against Mr. Lederer Daylis and Mr. Hayward were dismissed by the Judge, no evidence being heard other than in the case of the first mentioned. The cause of action against these gentlemen was the alleged fraud practiced upon a lady whom they were agents, to publish a certain work of the publisher of the Police Gazette, entitled the Fair Crusade. Those who read the testimony in the case will see that the charges above, if correctly stated, were by no means sustained. Mr. Daylis is a resident of Chicago, and Mr. Hayward is a resident of Toronto, Canada. From whatever cause the case failed to be sustained, it is evidently a cause beyond either the control of Mr. Daylis or Mr. Hayward, as the testimony in the case and the witnesses upon the first that they were perfectly honorable gentlemen, and the manner in which was brought to overthrow and condemn them—in fact they had no license their character without the least or stain.

REAL ESTATE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after November 25th, trains will leave Chicago on the Rock Island Railroad at 8:30 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. for Joliet Accommodation, 4:30 p. m. Arrive in Chicago at 9:30 a. m., 6:20 p. m. and Joliet Accommodation.

On the Illinois Central Railroad, passenger trains will leave as follows: Express, 9:00 a. m.; Mail, 4:30 p. m.; Kankakee Accommodation, 5:00 p. m.; Day Express, 9:00 a. m.; Night Express, 10:00 p. m.; Mail, 4:30 p. m.; Kankakee Accommodation, 5:00 p. m. Arrive at 10:30 p. m.; 6:00 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.; Kankakee Accommodation, 10:30 a. m. Sunday trains: Express, 9:00 a. m.; 10:00 p. m. Arrive at 10:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

On the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, passenger trains will leave after Sunday, 25th instant, as follows: Express, 9:00 a. m.; Night Express, 10:00 p. m.; Mail, 4:30 p. m.; Kinsley Accommodation, 5:00 p. m. Arrive at 10:30 p. m.; 6:00 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Will arrive: Express, 9:00 a. m.; Night Express, 10:00 p. m.; Mail, 4:30 p. m.; Kinsley Accommodation, 5:00 p. m. Arrive at 10:30 p. m.; 6:00 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

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FIRE.—About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box 24, but the fire proved to be at some distance from that locality, and in the two-story frame residence No. 41 Hudson street, owned and occupied by J. G. Brown. The fire originated in the kitchen, and, although extinguished by the female occupants, without assistance from the Fire Department, it caused damage to the extent of $100, fully covered by insurance.

FOREIGN BIRDS.—On Saturday last, Lieutenant Byrne, the well known traveler, arrived in this city from the East, and several of our most popular gentlemen received a polite invitation to attend the lecture hall of Bryant & Stratton's Business University. A goodly number of our citizens were present, and were gratified with the address of Lieutenant Byrne in rendering the audience acquainted with the habits of life and customs of the different countries visited by the lecturer. The address was interspersed with many humorous incidents, and much of it raised. An unnecessary remark to make is that the lecture was highly entertaining, a very small space, and could have been easily filled by a crowded house.

THE BOLDEST CASE.—Henry Schmidt, the policeman of whom mention was made in the columns on Friday as having been arrested for shooting his wife, was released on bail on Saturday morning, before the Police Court, upon the charge of bigamy. His first wife appeared at the prosecuting attorney's office on Saturday, and made affidavit, in which she declared that on the 11th of July, 1865, Mr. Schmidt married Miss Augusta Ascherfeldt, who resided in the house of wedlock, at No. 49 Greenwich street, from which time she remained with him until September 1st, when she left him, and returned to the house of her parents, where she remained until the 20th of October, when she returned to her husband's residence, where she remained with him until the 1st of November, when she left him, and returned to the house of her parents, where she remained until the 15th of November, when she left him, and returned to the house of her parents, where she remained until the 20th of November, when she left him, and returned to the house of her parents, where she remained until the 25th of November, when she left him, and returned to the house of her parents, where she remained until the 30th of November, when she left him, and returned to the 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